The global average degree of a graph G, denoted by t_G, is defined as the arithmetic mean of the degrees of all vertices of G. For a vertex $v \in G$, the local average degree of v, denoted by t_v, is defined as the arithmetic mean of the degrees of its neighbors. A vertex v of a graph G is called a groupie if $t_v \geq t_G$. It was conjectured by the authors that every simple graph with at least two vertices contains at least two groupie vertices. In this paper, the authors show that this conjecture holds for several special families of graphs, such as biregular graphs and P_4-free graphs. They also study the function $f(n) = \max \min_{v \in G}(t_v/t_G)$, where the maximum is taken over all graphs G on n vertices, and prove that $f(n) = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2n} + O(1)$. The corresponding result for multigraphs is discussed. The authors also characterize the trees in which the local average degree t_v is constant.

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